

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently Amended) A light emitting device comprising an organic light emitting element comprising:

an anode;

a cathode; and

an organic compound film sandwiched between the anode and the cathode,

wherein the organic compound film comprises:

a first layer comprising a first compound;

a second layer comprising the first compound and a second compound; and

a third layer comprising the second compound.

wherein the first compound is a blocking compound capable of stopping the movement of holes or electrons ~~electrons~~, and

wherein the second compound is at least one selected compound selected from the group consisting of:

a hole injecting compound that receives holes from the anode;

a hole transporting compound that has a hole mobility that is larger than its electron mobility;

an electron transporting compound that has an electron mobility that is larger than its hole mobility; and

an electron injecting compound that receives electrons from the cathode,

wherein the blocking compound and the at least one compound selected are materials capable of undergoing vacuum evaporation,

~~wherein the organic compound film comprises a region in which the blocking compound and the at least one selected compound are mixed; and~~

~~wherein the electric current versus electric voltage property of the organic light emitting elements show a rectification property.~~

2. (Previously Presented) A light emitting device according to claim 1, wherein the blocking compound and the at least one selected compound are hosts, and a guest is added to the region.

3. (Original) A light emitting device according to claim 2, wherein the guest is a light emitting compound for emitting light.

4-55. (Cancelled)

56. (Withdrawn) A method of manufacturing a light emitting device comprising an organic compound, comprising the steps of:

providing a substrate comprising an electrode;

making a vacuum chamber comprising at least first and second organic compound evaporation sources in a reduced pressure state by reducing the pressure within the vacuum chamber to be equal to or less than  $10^{-3}$  Pa; and

performing evaporation of the first organic compound in the first organic compound evaporation source and a second organic compound contained in the second organic compound evaporation source on the substrate while a pump for reducing the pressure within the vacuum chamber is operated,

wherein each of the first and second organic compound evaporation sources comprises a container comprising an organic compound, and

wherein the second organic compound is evaporated next after the first organic compound is evaporated, under a state in which the first organic compound evaporation source is

not heated and in which an atmosphere of the first organic compound remains within the vacuum chamber.

57. (Withdrawn) A method of manufacturing a light emitting device comprising an organic compound, comprising the steps of:

- providing a substrate comprising a first electrode;

- making a vacuum chamber comprising at least first and second organic compound evaporation sources in a reduced pressure state by reducing a pressure within the vacuum chamber to be equal to or less than  $10^{-3}$  Pa;

- performing evaporation of the first organic compound in the first organic compound evaporation source and a second organic compound contained in the second organic compound evaporation source on the substrate while a pump for reducing the pressure within the vacuum chamber is operated;

- forming the second electrode by evaporation after the second organic compound is evaporated; and

- performing a heat treatment in a pressure equal to or less than  $10^{-4}$  Pa after the second electrode is formed,

- wherein the vacuum chamber further comprises an electrode material evaporation source comprising a container comprising a material for a second electrode,

- wherein each of the first and second organic compound evaporation sources comprises a container comprising an organic compound,

- wherein the second organic compound is evaporated next after the first organic compound is evaporated, under a state in which the first organic compound evaporation source is not heated and in which an atmosphere of the first organic compound remains within the vacuum chamber.

58. (Withdrawn) A method of manufacturing a light emitting device comprising an organic compound, comprising the steps of:

providing a substrate comprising an electrode;  
making a vacuum chamber comprising at least first and second organic compound evaporation sources in a reduced pressure state by reducing a first pressure within the vacuum chamber to be equal to or less than  $10^{-3}$  Pa; and  
performing evaporation of the first organic compound in the first organic compound evaporation source and a second organic compound contained in the second organic compound evaporation source on the substrate while a pump for reducing the pressure within the vacuum chamber is operated,  
wherein each of the first and second organic compound evaporation sources comprises a container comprising an organic compound, and  
wherein the second organic compound is evaporated next after the first organic compound is evaporated, under a state in which a second pressure within the vacuum chamber is higher than the reduced pressure state.

59. (Withdrawn) A method of manufacturing a light emitting device comprising an organic compound, comprising the steps of:

providing a substrate comprising a first electrode;  
making a vacuum chamber comprising at least first and second organic compound evaporation sources in a reduced pressure state by reducing a first pressure within the vacuum chamber to be equal to or less than  $10^{-3}$  Pa;  
performing evaporation of the first organic compound in the first organic compound evaporation source and a second organic compound contained in the second organic compound evaporation source on the substrate while a pump for reducing the pressure within the vacuum chamber is operated;  
forming the second electrode by evaporation after the second organic compound is evaporated; and  
performing a heat treatment in a pressure equal to or less than  $10^{-4}$  Pa after the second electrode is formed,

wherein the vacuum chamber further comprises an electrode material evaporation source comprising a container comprising a material for a second electrode,

wherein each of the first and second organic compound evaporation sources comprises a container comprising an organic compound,

wherein the second organic compound is evaporated next after the first organic compound is evaporated, under a state in which a second pressure within the vacuum chamber is higher than the reduced pressure state.

60. (Previously Presented) A light emitting device according to claim 1, wherein the light emitting device is included with electrical equipment selected from the group consisting of: a display, a video camera, a digital camera, an image reproduction apparatus, a portable computer, a personal computer, a mobile telephone, and an acoustic equipment.

61. (Previously Presented) A light emitting device comprising an organic light emitting element comprising:

an anode;

a cathode; and

an organic compound film sandwiched between the anode and the cathode,

wherein the organic compound film comprises a hole injecting compound that receives holes from the anode and a hole transporting compound that has a hole mobility that is larger than its electron mobility;

wherein the hole injecting compound and the hole transporting compound are materials capable of undergoing vacuum evaporation,

wherein the organic compound film comprises a region in which the hole injecting compound and the hole transporting compound are mixed,

wherein the electric current versus electric voltage property of the organic light emitting elements show a rectification property, and

wherein a concentration of the hole injection compound decreases continuously from the anode to the cathode.

62. (Previously Presented) A light emitting device according to claim 61, wherein the hole injecting compound and the hole transporting compound are hosts, and a guest is added to the region.

63. (Previously Presented) A light emitting device according to claim 62, wherein the guest is a light emitting compound for emitting light.

64. (Previously Presented) A light emitting device according to claim 61, wherein the light emitting device is included with electrical equipment selected from the group consisting of: a display, a video camera, a digital camera, an image reproduction apparatus, a portable computer, a personal computer, a mobile telephone, and an acoustic equipment.

65. (Previously Presented) A light emitting device comprising an organic light emitting element comprising:

an anode;

a cathode; and

an organic compound film sandwiched between the anode and the cathode,

wherein the organic compound film an electron transporting compound that has an electron mobility that is larger than its hole mobility and an electron injecting compound that receives electrons from the cathode,

wherein the electron transporting compound and the electron injecting compound are materials capable of undergoing vacuum evaporation,

wherein the organic compound film comprises a region in which the electron transporting compound and the electron injecting compound are mixed, and

wherein the electric current versus electric voltage property of the organic light emitting elements show a rectification property.

66. (Previously Presented) A light emitting device according to claim 65, wherein the electron injecting compound and the electron transporting compound are hosts, and a guest is added to the region.

67. (Previously Presented) A light emitting device according to claim 66, wherein the guest is a light emitting compound for emitting light.

68. (Previously Presented) A light emitting device according to claim 65, wherein the light emitting device is included with electrical equipment selected from the group consisting of: a display, a video camera, a digital camera, an image reproduction apparatus, a portable computer, a personal computer, a mobile telephone, and an acoustic equipment.

69. (Currently Amended) A light emitting device comprising an organic light emitting element comprising:

an anode;

a cathode; and

an organic compound film sandwiched between the anode and the cathode,

wherein the organic compound film comprises:

a first layer comprising a first compound;

a second layer comprising the first compound and a second compound; and

a third layer comprising the second compound.

wherein the first compound is a blocking compound capable of stopping the movement of holes or electrons, and

wherein the second compound is at least one selected compound selected from the group consisting of:

a hole injecting compound that receives holes from the anode;  
an electron transporting compound that has an electron mobility that is larger than its hole mobility; and  
an electron injecting compound that receives electrons from the cathode,  
wherein the blocking compound and the at least one selected compound are materials capable of undergoing vacuum evaporation,  
~~wherein the organic compound film comprises a region in which the blocking compound and the at least one selected compound are mixed; and~~  
wherein a concentration change of the first and second compound in the ~~region~~-second layer is continuous.

70. (Previously Presented) A light emitting device according to claim 69, wherein the blocking compound and the at least one selected compound are hosts, and a guest is added to the region.

71. (Previously Presented) A light emitting device according to claim 70, wherein the guest is a light emitting compound for emitting light.

72. (Previously Presented) A light emitting device according to claim 69, wherein the light emitting device is included with electrical equipment selected from the group consisting of: a display, a video camera, a digital camera, an image reproduction apparatus, a portable computer, a personal computer, a mobile telephone, and an acoustic equipment.

73. (Previously Presented) A light emitting device comprising an organic light emitting element comprising:

an anode;

a cathode; and

an organic compound film sandwiched between the anode and the cathode,



wherein the organic compound film a hole injecting compound that receives holes from the anode and a hole transporting compound that has a hole mobility that is larger than its electron mobility,

wherein the hole injecting compound and the hole transporting compound are materials capable of undergoing vacuum evaporation,

wherein the organic compound film comprises a region in which the hole injecting compound and the hole transporting compound are mixed, and

wherein a concentration of the hole injection compound decreases continuously from the anode to the cathode.

74. (Previously Presented) A light emitting device according to claim 73, wherein the hole injecting compound and the hole transporting compound are hosts, and a guest is added to the region.

75. (Previously Presented) A light emitting device according to claim 74, wherein the guest is a light emitting compound for emitting light.

76. (Previously Presented) A light emitting device according to claim 73, wherein the light emitting device is included with electrical equipment selected from the group consisting of: a display, a video camera, a digital camera, an image reproduction apparatus, a portable computer, a personal computer, a mobile telephone, and an acoustic equipment.

77. (Previously Presented) A light emitting device comprising an organic light emitting element comprising:

an anode;

a cathode; and

an organic compound film sandwiched between the anode and the cathode,

wherein the organic compound film an electron transporting compound that has an electron mobility that is larger than its hole mobility and an electron injecting compound that receives electrons from the cathode,

wherein the electron transporting compound and the electron injecting compound are materials capable of undergoing vacuum evaporation, and

wherein the organic compound film comprises a region in which the electron transporting compound and electron injecting compound are mixed.

78. (Previously Presented) A light emitting device according to claim 77, wherein the electron injecting compound and the electron transporting compound are hosts, and a guest is added to the region.

79. (Previously Presented) A light emitting device according to claim 78, wherein the guest is a light emitting compound for emitting light.

80. (Previously Presented) A light emitting device according to claim 77, wherein the light emitting device is included with electrical equipment selected from the group consisting of: a display, a video camera, a digital camera, an image reproduction apparatus, a portable computer, a personal computer, a mobile telephone, and an acoustic equipment.